

# Alexandria Daily Advert.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1807.

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation  
and the prices of which are established,  
can any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

142 hds. of MOLASSES,  
5 puncheons RUM,  
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,  
Just Received and for Sale by  
Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

## For Sale

M. HEWES & MILLER'S Wharf,  
A Large Decked SCOW,  
Suitable for carrying Wood or Stone; she  
will be sold low, if immediate application be  
made to

Merdecai Miller.

June 3.

## Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,  
To any of the Windward Islands  
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—  
Apply to

W. Yeaton,  
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

## SPANISH HIDES,

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,  
and St. Croix SUGARS,  
Just received, per schooner *James*, from St.  
Thomas—

FOR SALE, BY  
Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25.

Just received from Philadelphia,  
By Captain Haid,

22 charts Young Hyson, and  
Stores Hyson Shuan Tea, of a superior  
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,  
6 hds. good Sugar,  
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,  
Salt of various kinds,  
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for  
baking use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27.

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. do. 2d & 3d

St. Croix do. New-England do.

3 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine, of a super-

ior quality

4 quarter casks do. do. 3 hhd. & 1 qrt.

3 do. do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

400 bushels Lisbon SALT.

June 1.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it

may concern, That the Consul General

of Portugal to the United States of America,

has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all

papers that may be necessary for vessels

bound from the ports of this district to any in

Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit

paying their bills of health thus certified, will

be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for

account of a Portuguese subject, should be

sealed, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-

ty, and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 15.

A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill,

as such a good wages will be given—

to the person who wants, please apply to

Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

May 17.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE BEARD to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Eliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel James Wren's tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,

All the Property mentioned in

the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben-Mattids, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Sheep.

Charles Little, Trustee.

May 9. Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,  
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potowmack supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

29 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19. Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 980 acres—Also,

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,  
George Deneale,  
Edmund I. Lee, C. Co.

May 26.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,  
60,000 twenty-two inch shingles

10 tierces fresh rice

50 barrels tar, and 20 pork.

M. Miller.

June 1.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from

eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—

part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Just Received,  
And for Sale by COTTON & STEWART  
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

Price One Dollar.

## Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE

SLOOP WILLIAM,

WM. SPEAR, Master;

About 800 barrels burthen.

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

## Freight Wanted

FOR THE

Sloop PATTY,

Captain WILLIAM BURNS,

to any eastern port; burthen about

eight hundred barrels.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,

The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100

tons Plaster Paris. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale

10 pipes fourth proof Cognac

Brandy.

William Hodgson.

June 1.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, about 11

years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

June 3.

## James R. Riddle,

Has received a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he offers for sale very low, by the

piece or smaller quantity.

May 18.

## For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different

qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter

casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Molded Candles of a superior quality in

small boxes,

Soft shelled Lemons in bags,

A quantity of Small Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hoe & Co.

June 1.

## EXUMA Salt—afloat.

Just received by WADSWORTH and BUTLER,

per brig Martha,

3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—

which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29.

## Plaster Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaster Paris, on board the sloop

Agness, at Lawson and Fowle's wharf—and

TRIAL  
OR  
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth  
Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of  
the United States,  
And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district  
of Virginia.

Monday, May 5.

The proceedings of Saturday were read.  
The names of the grand jury having  
been called over, they returned to their  
own chamber. In a few minutes they re-  
turned and their names being called over,  
Mr. Randolph their foreman addressed  
the court:

"May it please the court! We have  
been here several days. We have found no  
presentments among ourselves. We shall  
be glad of a discharge."

Mr. Hay hoped that the court would  
not discharge them; he should perhaps  
have two indictments to send up to them in  
the course of the week. The counsel for  
the prosecution and the prisoner have a-  
greed, that it is better not to do so, until  
all the important evidence which is to be  
exhibited, has been actually obtained.—  
General Wilkinson has certainly left New  
Orleans; and may be expected within ten  
days, and at the latest calculation before  
the rising of the court. Should he be how-  
ever unfortunately detained, the counsel  
for the prosecution would then move for a  
special court, before which time, there is  
every reason to hope that he may be here.  
In a case of this vast importance it was  
impossible to doubt, that the court was dis-  
posed to secure a full and satisfactory tri-  
al; and that the patriotism of the grand  
jury would prompt them patiently to wait,  
until they could be properly discharg-  
ed.

Mr. Randolph. The grand jury sir,  
have every disposition to discharge their  
duty. They leave it to the court to de-  
cide when they may be dismissed.

Chief Justice had no doubt that the  
grand jury were willing to make some sac-  
rifice of their own convenience to the pub-  
lic benefit; that from the researches he had  
made since Saturday, he was still disposed  
to favor the opinion he had then expressed  
that it was not necessary to call over the  
grand jury every day—but that this opin-  
ion was more the result of his reflections  
upon the principle of the case than of  
any positive authorities on the subject.

Mr. Hay declared that he inquired in  
the opinion of the court, without being un-  
derstood to give a positive consent.

Chief Justice enquired on what day  
then would he wish the grand jury to be  
called?

Mr. Hay. I shall not wish them to be  
called until Saturday, perhaps Monday  
next.

Chief Justice. On this day week then?

Mr. Randolph hoped that the court if it  
were proper, would adjourn then to some  
future day.

Mr. Wickham stated that as several wit-  
nesses were attending at a considerable dis-  
tance on the behalf of col. Burr, it was pro-  
per to fix upon some particular day for  
calling the grand jury.

Mr. Hay replied that a motion might be  
made which would render their presence  
necessary even on that day.

Mr. Wickham requested that before the  
grand jury was adjourned the counsel for the  
U. S. would state the object of his mo-  
tion.

Mr. Hay. The object of my motion is,  
to commit Aaron Burr on a charge of  
high treason against the United States. You  
will recollect, sir, to have decided on a for-  
mer case, that there was not sufficient evi-  
dence of an overt act to commit Aaron  
Burr for high treason; and you recognized  
him for a misdemeanor only. Our evi-  
dence is now, however, more ample; we  
have new witnesses to bring before you;  
we have new depositions to read; and up  
on the strength of this additional testimo-  
ny, I now move that Aaron Burr be com-  
mitted on a charge of High Treason.

Mr. Wickham hoped that the motion may  
be made, and counsel be heard.

Mr. Hay. They may be assured, that  
they will be apprised of the application;  
but do they wish me now to make it in the  
presence of the grand jury?

Mr. Burr. The gentleman mistakes the  
motion of my counsel. The object was  
not that the grand jury might hear the ap-  
plication, but to make the impropriety more  
manifest of mentioning such an application  
in the presence of the grand jury. While  
things are in this crisis, no measures ought

to be taken to prejudice their minds; and  
while a grand jury is impanelled, it is im-  
proper to introduce the evidence before a  
any other tribunal.

The grand jury were then requested to  
retire.

Mr. Hay. I now move you, sir, that Aaron Burr, at present before the  
court, stand committed on the charge of  
High Treason against the U. S. on the evi-  
dence to be exhibited before you. This  
evidence is partly the same with that,  
which was exhibited on a former examina-  
tion of the prisoner; but a considerable  
part of it is new and has not been laid be-  
fore you.

Mr. Wickham. What kind of evidence  
is it? *viva voce* testimony?

Mr. Hay. In cases where the witnesses  
are here they will be personally brought  
before the court; but where they are not,  
their depositions will be produced and  
read.

Mr. Botts. We may have cause of much  
regret that timely notice of this application  
was not given. From the engagements  
between the prosecuting and defending  
counsel, to interchange communication on  
the points intended to be discussed, we had  
a right to expect, that upon a subject like  
this, involving questions new and import-  
ant, we should not have been taken by sur-  
prise. Indeed from the common courtesy  
and candor of the office of the attorney we  
might have calculated on the previous com-  
munication.

Mr. Hay. If there be the least surprise  
in the case, sir, I am willing to waive my  
motion till to-morrow, at Mr. Botts's re-  
quest. The counsel for the prisoner shall  
never have it to say, that we have taken  
them off their guard. It is to be under-  
stood, however, if this enquiry be post-  
poned, that Aaron Burr must be consid-  
ered to stand before the court on a charge of  
High Treason.

Mr. Botts. Not one moment. We may  
sustain inconveniences by being thus sud-  
denly called upon to act without reflection,  
but we should experience greater by a day's  
delay.

The motion is to divest the grand jury of  
the office which the constitution and laws  
have appropriated to them, and to devolve  
it on the court.

There is a great objection to the examin-  
ing & committing power by a high law of-  
ficer, who is to preside upon the trial. He  
is obliged previously, without a full hear-  
ing, to commit himself upon the case of the  
accused. Every one will agree that a judge  
if possible, should come to the office of tri-  
al as free from prepossession as if he had  
never heard of the case before; yet, as the  
grand inquest is not always embodied, it  
often becomes necessary that the judge  
should enquire into the offence and commit  
to prevent the escape of the offender be-  
fore he inquest could be legally organiz-  
ed. The examining office of the judge is,  
in these cases, justified by the necessity of  
the case; but the necessity does not here  
exist.

This novel mode of proceeding, if car-  
ried into effect, would give the attorney for  
the U. S. the chance of procuring an op-  
inion from the court unfavorable to colonel  
Burr—falling in that chance he would then  
beak himself to his only legal one before  
the grand jury.

Why should this court step out of its or-  
dinary course to forestall or influence the de-  
liberations of the grand jury.

The object of the motion is without pre-  
cedent or reason, against all legal principle,  
and would be most oppressive in its conse-  
quences. The history of our criminal ju-  
risprudence yields no instance of such a  
motion during the session of a grand jury.  
It is unreasonable and against principle  
that the functions of the inquest should be  
suspended, for the court to assume them.  
It is not only oppressive, but of a piece  
with the long course of oppression, which  
has been practised upon the gentleman  
whom I advocate.

We might with propriety have moved to  
discharge col. Burr from the recognizance  
already given.

The laws of congress have adopted our  
rules and practice in the state, in proceed-  
ings upon indictments for misdemeanors.  
You were of opinion, you will remember,  
sir, that nothing more than probable cause  
of suspecting a misdemeanor appeared a-  
gainst colonel Burr. Even after an indict-  
ment, in Virginia, for a misdemeanor, no-  
thing more than a summons can go against  
the indicted. No court of the com-  
monwealth ever permitted a capias to go in the  
first instance, unless the case passed *subsi-  
lentio* now arrest and bail are utterly incom-  
patible with a summons; and surely it an  
indictee cannot be arrested, one merely sus-  
pected cannot be held to bail.

The conduct of judge Chase in awarding  
a capias was the subject of one of the

charges in his impeachment. Mr. Hay  
vehemently and ably contended that a sum-  
mons ought only to have gone against Cal-  
endar.

I know that the court may have an im-  
pression that I am wandering from the sub-  
ject. I will soon shew what application  
the past recognizance has to the motion now  
to examine the witnesses to commit for  
treason.

Notwithstanding col. Burr was com-  
mitted upon a charge of misdemeanor, when  
under the state laws he could not have  
been committed, a public prejudice has  
been excited against the *lenity* of the mea-  
sure, and attempts have been set on foot  
through newspapers and general clamor, to  
intimidate every officer who might have  
any concern in the trial. This public pre-  
judice would be increased by the present  
motion rather than allayed, if the necessary  
explanation should not be made. The mul-  
titude around us must hear what is  
passing, and we cannot submit to a course  
which would further invest the public  
mind with the poison already too plenti-  
fully infused.

The persecution of col. Burr has hitherto  
been without a check. The seizure of his  
friends, his papers and his person; the  
activity of the satellites of power against  
him; the use of the low engines of a mili-  
tary despotism in different departments  
of the territory of the U. S.; the total  
disregard of his rights and all law in  
bringing him hither, ought to end the list  
of wrongs of which the country has to  
complain. It was rumored that he would  
not appear, but he has appeared. He came  
on Friday, on Saturday and on Monday to  
meet his accusers. He did not stay one  
hour. The government has had the necessary  
time and means of preparation, and they  
ought to have been prepared. Yet our pur-  
pose was to await the pleasure of the pro-  
secution, unless that pleasure should be  
found to be oppressive. We are old now  
though that the indictment cannot go up,  
and that in the mean time an inquisition  
must be held.

I will not weary out the patience of the  
court. I set down in anxious solicitude  
that the success of the motion may not add  
to the catalogue of colonel Burr's griev-  
ances.

The chief justice inquired whether the  
counsel for the prosecution intended to o-  
pen the case more fully.

Mr. Hay had not intended to have opened  
it more fully. He could not himself  
entertain a doubt, that if there was suffi-  
cient evidence produced to commit Aaron  
Burr, the court had completely the right to  
do it. Mr. Botts himself had not pretend-  
ed to deny it, for his whole argument had  
turned upon the question, not whether the  
court had the right, but whether it was ex-  
pedient for them now to exercise it. It is  
certainly proper to do it upon the evi-  
dence only—if THAT be sufficient the  
court could surely exercise no doubt on  
the subject. Let the court once admit as  
an exception to the general power, that the  
grand jury was in session and they will es-  
tablish a precedent that is fraught with the  
most dangerous consequences.—It is  
easy to see through the object of the op-  
posite counsel when they press this princi-  
ple.

Mr. Wickham. It would certainly have  
been an accommodation to us, to have had  
this motion put off until to-morrow. We  
come into this discussion completely of  
our guard, completely unprepared, and  
certainly it could have been nothing but  
forgetfulness, which has prevented the op-  
posite counsel from giving us timely notice  
of the motion they intended to bring for-  
ward. There was an agreement made be-  
tween us in the very hearing of the court  
that if any motion was to be brought for-  
ward on either side, they were to give timely  
notice to the opposite party of the object  
of their proposition. I am sorry that they  
have departed from this agreement in the  
present instance; but if I have not for-  
gotten every principle of law, that I ever  
learnt, of every principle of common judg-  
ment, this motion cannot be supported.

Mr. Hay. The gentleman will permit  
me to set him right. He might have reli-  
ed upon my candor, that when I was about  
to lay my indictment before the grand ju-  
ry, I would have given him timely notice  
of my intention. They might then have  
moved for the instructions to the jury  
which they are so anxious to obtain. This  
was the only understanding between us on  
the subject, and our agreement extended  
no farther, much less to the particular case  
before the court: On the other hand there  
was a very strong reason against our mak-  
ing this communication. I feel no hesi-  
tation in assigning this reason, and I hope  
that it will wound neither the feelings of  
the prisoner nor of his counsel. I did not  
intend to have laid it before the court;

Mr. Hay  
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before the grand ju-  
y might then have  
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to obtain. This  
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reason, and I hope  
ther the feelings of  
before the court,

The people of the country, generally, were by no means pleased with their change of masters, and would readily embrace any opportunity of expelling the English—This spirit of animosity was strongly manifested by the inhabitants of Monte Video, who having generally stepped forward in its defence, many of the first families had lost their fathers, sons, or brothers—and notwithstanding they fell in the heat of the battle, their relatives considered the English as their murderers."

The Times contains also a long and particular detail of the operations of the British and Spanish forces previous and subsequent to the capture of Montevideo are the following concluding paragraphs:

"All the inhabitants who had left Montevideo before and on taking the place, had leave to come in, within one month after; and by taking the oath of allegiance, they might enjoy their property as before; but all those who did not come in their property was to be confiscated. Several flags of truce have been sent to Buenos Ayres, the purport of which was not known; but report says, they were determined to hold out and not give up the place without fighting hard."

"On the 8th of March, about 1,000 troops embarked on board the transports to take the Colonia, a small place about 30 leagues to the westward of Montevideo, on the north side of the river, and nearly

opposite Buenos Ayres; they having previously taken possession of St. Lucio, a small village on the river, 3 leagues from Montevideo.

"General Beresford, with colonel Peck of the 51st regiment, had made their escape from the country, a distance above Buenos Ayres; they procured a boat near the city, which conveyed them down the river on board the Oharwell sloop of war, which was at that time cruising off the Colonia, a little below Buenos Ayres, and brought them down to Montevideo about a fortnight after the place was taken."

BALTIMORE, June 6.

Arrived, the schooner Anna, Brownlow, 29 days from New Orleans. Left there, 25 May, ship Comet, for Baltimore, next day; George Washington, for New York, in 5 or 6 days; Fair American, do. 10 days; and several others. A large ship loaded with coffee, had just arrived. Spoke in the river, schooner Centurion, of New York, from La Vera Cruz, bound up. A passenger on board informs that general Wilkinson and commodore Shaw, were to sail for Baltimore about the 12th May, in one of the United States' schooners.

Also, the brig Neptune, Patrick, 19 days from the city of St. Domingo. Left, brig Polly, of New York, just arrived; schooner Eunice, of Boston, on the coast, loading—The brig Hero, of Nantucket, was captured, brought into Samana, and her papers sent to France. The schooner Grouper, of Philadelphia, was captured on the 28th April, but not arriving, it was supposed she had been recaptured by the British. The ship Mary, McCoy, for Baltimore, sailed the 12th and was detained in sight of port until the 16th. The brig Midas sailed the 13th for New York.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

A late Paris paper contains the following article.

Annon. February 23.

"We learn from Ferrara that the Jews at that place have offered 30 livres a man to all the youth of their nation who will enlist in the service of the French emperor, and promise after the war a pension of 180 livres a year."

Governor Wentworth, commander in chief of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, by proclamation bearing date the 10th of April, permits the importation, for six months of the following articles.

Saves, plank, square timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, barley and grain of any sort, by British ships and British subjects.

Extract of a letter dated N. Orleans, April 23d 1807

Since I mentioned to you the circumstances of the affidavits of the two militiamen from the Mississippi Territory, who accompanied Wilkinson to the Sabine, and who since their return deposed that they saw a quantity of specie upon mules introduced at his quarters in the night from the Spanish camp, other facts have been brought to light which serve strongly to confirm their account. A gentleman of this city of the highest respectability for family, character and influence, by birth, I believe a Castilian, was called last winter soon after the commencement of our disturbances, by his business to La Vera Cruz. Upon his arrival he was sent for by the Intendant, who asked him what Wilkinson was doing at New Orleans. He answered he was taking vigorous measures to defeat a conspiracy, as he said, against his own country and a scheme for the invasion of the Spanish provinces of Mexico, &c. The Intendant then asked this gentleman his opinion of Wilkinson's sincerity and the opinion of the inhabitants of Louisiana upon that subject. To this he answered, that in the opinion of those who best knew the character of Wilkinson, the whole was an invention of his own for the purpose of his private emolument. The Intendant replied that he thought so too, and proceeded to inform the gentleman with whom he was conversing, of the reasons which induced him to entertain such a belief.

He said that general Wilkinson first communicated intelligence of the general nature of this plot to governor Cordero upon the Sabine, and proposed to him that if he would withdraw his forces from that river and prevail upon the vice king to furnish him (general Wilkinson) with 300,000 dollars, he would undertake to frustrate the designs of the conspirators and save the provinces of his Catholic majesty from invasion; employing for that purpose the forces and other resources, naval and military, of the U. S. Governor Cordero, knowing Wilkinson to have been a long time in the interests of his king, lent a fa-

vorable ear to his propositions. He immediately consented that both armies should retire from the banks of the Sabine. The Spanish force for the purpose of reinforcing their posts on the frontiers of New Mexico, and the American troops to defend the passes of the Mississippi. He also dispatched couriers to the vice king in the city of Mexico, and furnished Wilkinson forthwith, with 120,000 dollars, which were sent from St. Antoine upon mules. The intendant further informed this gentleman that before the arrival of Cordero's dispatches the vice king was by no means inclined to place full confidence in Wilkinson and refused to transmit 180,000 dollars, the balance of the sum which Cordero had undertaken to promise him. Soon after this refusal, the intendant said, that Wilkinson dispatched a confidential aid-de-camp, capt. Burling, to Mexico, with further proofs of the conspiracy, and with further disclosures relating to the part taken in it, by the inhabitants of the Spanish provinces, and with a request for the immediate payment of the 180,000 dollars to gen. Wilkinson.

The vice king refused to receive the information from Burling, and referred him for the payment of the money to the intendant at La Vera Cruz for which place he immediately ordered him to depart, "upon his arrival here," said the intendant, "and refused to furnish him with any thing but a guard, and ordered him to take his passage immediately for New Orleans." When the gentleman to whom this was spoken returned to this place about a fortnight or three weeks ago, he mentioned the circumstances and the substance of this conversation to some of his friends, who immediately gave it circulation. It at last reached the ears of Wilkinson and after some hesitation he was compelled to take notice of it. He sent an officer to the gentleman with three written interrogatories, to which he requested an answer in writing. 1st. He demanded whether he had authorised the report of such a conversation with the intendant at La Vera Cruz. 2d. Whether such conversation actually took place of the nature and in the name reported, and 3d. Whether he believed the relation of the intendant to be true. To each of which this gentleman answered by a laconic yes! and he has since heard nothing further from the general. From the weight of this gentleman's name and character, as well as from a thousand other corroborating circumstances, his report is almost universally accredited. For my own part, I confess I believe very little of it, and I also largely begin to entertain compassion for the wretch who is the subject of it; for it would now seem that he is cut off from all retreat—even to the Spaniards. And so ends the triple game he undertook to play.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

An Italian physician has published a treatise on this animal Gelatine as a cure for intermitents. The National Institute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy and they found that the common glue of the joiner cured intermitents. A great many Italian Physicians have tried this remedy, and found it safe and effectual. They tried it in the febris tertiana duplicita, some also in the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewise in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were restored by the simple jelly of beef. They observed that the aspherical intermitents cured by the glue went over into the febris continua and even in aspherical ones; but this continuity lasted at most only one or two days. The glue is to be given a short time before the paroxysm. Its principal effect consists in taking away the atony of the stomach and the skin. When this is done it is advisable to give some doses at several other hours of the day. It ought not to be diluted too much with water. When the solution made from eleven or twelve dramms of glue in two ounces of water, congealates and thickens again, it may easily be made potable by putting the glass on the hot ashes.\* Others gave the doses every quarter, or every half hour with equally good effect. The patient should not drink much after having taken the medicine, and especially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may eat or drink. The glue operates at the same time as a sudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceased, and to avoid the air (especially if it be cold and moist) for four or five days. At Berlin these cures have been reiterated in the Charite and found of indubitable effect.

\* Chitin prepared in a Papinian digester, from fresh bones, beef, &c. would produce the same effect, be equally cheap and without the nauseous taste of the joiner's glue.

## SHIP NEWS.

### Part of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,  
Sloop Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk—Sundries—To M. Miller.

Do. Yarico, Tucker, do—do—The master  
CLEARED,  
Ship Hero, Cole, River Jade, by R. Young.

Erin Columbia, Levering, Jamaica—by R. Veitch, & Co. and James Patton.

A ship, brig, and two schooners are said to be below, bound up.

### Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the hon. the U. S. Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria made between Thomas Lewis, complainant, and the heirs and representatives of David Clift, deceased, defendants, will be sold, on FRIDAY, the third day of July next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty four months, with approved security; a certain piece or parcel of ground in the town of Alexandria, upon the north side of Queen-street, bordering on the old George-Town road and the ground of Trotter & Patton, a plot of which will be at any time shewn. The sale will commence at three o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, and deeds will be made to purchasers • receivable to the said decree, by

Charles Simms,  
George Deneale,  
Thomas Swann.

June 8. law 4t

### BRANDY AND TEA,

Received per schooner Good Intent, from Fenton, will be sold at auction, THIS DAY at 4 o'clock, on Harper's wharf, credit of 60 and 90 days, for all reasonable notes—

10 pipes first proof Brandy  
6 do. fourth proof  
quality.

25 chests Young  
late import

June 8.

### S

I have just received a new  
loving kind of SHOES,  
new.

Ladies' Morocco Slip  
leather, block, and spring H  
Ditto, fashionable Leather &  
Shoes and Ties.

Miss' Morocco Slips.  
Gentlemen's Shoes and Fum  
qualities.  
Boys' ditto.  
Childrens' Shoes.  
Ditto Leather and Velvet Booties.

Ephraim Gilm.

June 8.

### Timber Wood, &c.

A LARGE quantity of Oak Timber wood, which bark has been gotten this season, is now for sale in the forest of Washington, and is of the first quality for broad rails and other purposes. Also, large Poplar and Oak Timber for mills, wharf, logs, and ship building, can be furnished in the forest. Some lots of Wood are laid off and will be sold, with a time allowed for taking it at proportioned to the quantity purchased.

A Saw-Mill,  
On the waters of four mile run,  
a superior construction, and  
of 30 feet. Sawing done  
either for those who  
timber from the forest.

July 8.

Joseph Janney

*Has just received*

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and good assortment, which are offered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Poul and Butcher.

5 mo. 12. 5120

**TICKETS,**  
In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,  
Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. Gray's Book-store;  
Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

#### NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunn, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,  
William Herbert, Esq.

April 6.

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of George. He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Taylor, esq. Mount Ivey; it has occasioned a small lameness, took with him, a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost The above reward will be given, for aiding and confining him in any jail e. Should he be apprehended out an additional reward will be given

Landon Carter.

Vi. (Va.)

co2w.

#### rs Reward.

stone Point, near  
the 17th of last  
yes named AN-

property of Sarah

William County, and

nd of the year. They

pass for three days, it

e holiday. ANDREW is a

ge, 5 feet 9 inches high, a

, has a scar near the corner

s, is a little and

udent countenance. JAMES

of age, 6 feet 7 inches high;

XION, has a scar near his mouth

a pea, reeds and swaggers vew

walk. Each of them had on when

ay a shirt and trousers of plain

ginia cotton, and their other cloath-

known. A reward of Ten Dollars

given for each of them, to any person

ill apprehend them and deliver them to

subscriber, or to Sarah Foushee, living

in Lymfries.

John Stone.

in William county,

ue 1. co2w

All persons are forbid from harbouring

nd from conveying them away, either

by water.

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